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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.
By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.
First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

MOTORS.
You know the Model of your Car.
You know just what its powers are.
You treat it with a deal of care,
Ner tax it more than it will bear.
But as to SELF—that's different.
Your MECHANISM may be bent,
Your CARBURETER gone to grass,
Your ENGINE just a rusty mass.
Your WHEELS may wobble and your COGS
Be handed over to the dogs,
And on you skip, and skid, and slide,
Without a thought of things INSIDE.
What fools indeed we mortals are
To lavish care upon a Car,
With n'er a bit of time to see
About our own machinery!
(Copyright, 1916.)
What has become of the sharks?

France asks \$1,673,500,000 to carry on the war.
Another effective answer to pacifists' arguments.
King Constantine probably is wishing for a Representative Adamson and a Democratic Congress to fall back on.

When a Los Angeles girl wins \$100,000 in a breach of promise case it is a fairly good sign that the cost of living like the cost of living is going up.
King Constantine has denied that he will abdicate, showing that a certain kind of Grecian tenacity even beats that of the celebrated bull-dog variety.

Those Democratic spellbinders who declare that conditions are peaceful in Mexico would be hard to convince that a midnight fire in a powder plant is dangerous.

The passing of the lie, flourishing of fists and other belligerent actions in the Senate lead to the belief that adjournment cannot be taken too soon if a free-for-all is to be avoided.

President Wilson's Mexican commission met, held a brief session and adjourned for a couple of days to enjoy a little recreation. A body of men so well versed in the routine of commissions certainly should be able to settle a little thing like the Mexican question.

The German government has issued an order forbidding the importation of American tobacco into Germany. The order goes even further and says only Turkish tobacco shall be imported by Germans. This evidently puts a quietus on the old belief that all Turkish tobacco is grown in Virginia.

"Any party which surrenders fundamental principles to the exigencies of the hour is courting defeat," declared Senator Underwood, debating the deficiency revenue bill. Mr. Underwood was discussing the clause increasing the duties on dyestuffs, but he might equally as well have been referring to Mr. Wilson's damage to the cause of arbitration. Indeed, had he been his words would have been still more applicable.

Mr. Hughes spoke right out at Lexington, Ky., following his first denunciation of the railway wage law at Nashville. "We have a new spirit abroad in these recent days in America," he said. "It is the spirit that demands legislation in advance of investigation. It is the spirit that demands executive action and legislative action in advance of an examination of the facts on which such action should be based. It is the spirit which says 'Legislate now and investigate afterwards.' It is the spirit of force. It is not American." Mr. Hughes does not purpose to permit the American public to forget how President Wilson handled the railroad problem. In so doing he has injected a powerful issue into the campaign.

The action of the Board of Education in delaying the opening of the public schools to guard against the spread of infantile paralysis in the District has received almost unanimous approval from the people of Washington. The long and hard light of the city of New York against the plague has demonstrated beyond doubt that if the disease gains a foothold a heavy toll of human life may be expected. The extraordinary measures taken by the District health officials have shown that they adhere to the principle that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. In postponing the opening of the schools the Board of Education is only following out the lines laid down by health experts. This city has been fortunate in its fight against the plague and if he rules that have been laid down are carried out the residents may expect the disease to disappear entirely within the near future.

Fake Auctions Killed.
The Senate yesterday passed the so-called fake auction bill, practically marking the end of a long fight that has been waged in the District to wipe out the evils growing out of this form of swindle. The measure was passed by the House some time ago and as it is almost certain the President will affix his signature to the bill it may be regarded in the light of a law.
The legislation has the approval of practically every business man in the National Capital except those who style themselves business men, but depend upon the tricks of a fake auction to reap unfair profits from unsuspecting and trustful victims. The legislation may be classed among the most important from the standpoint of the legitimate business interests of the District that has been enacted by Congress in many years.
One of the important provisions of the bill is contained in these words: "The Board of Commissioners shall not issue a permit for any such sale (public auction), until they are satisfied that neither fraud nor deception of any kind is contemplated or will be practiced." This provision alone practically empowers the Commissioners to wipe out fake auctions. The bill also forbids night auctions because the auction swindlers depend almost entirely upon the throngs that visit the downtown business streets in the evening. The bill fixes a fine of from \$10 to \$500 or imprisonment of not more than sixty days or both as punishment for violators of its provisions.
Business men who have studied the bill are unanimous in the belief that it will be 100 per cent effective in curing the fake auction evil. The question now arises as to who the people of the District should thank for procuring the passage of the bill. In work of this kind it is difficult to ascertain who deserves the most credit. But surely the bulk of the credit is due to the Retail Merchants' Association. This organization of business men inaugurated the fight to eliminate crooked auctioneers and has worked hard to carry the fight through to success. As secretary of the association, Charles J. Columbus perhaps has been one of the most conspicuous among the workers in behalf of the measure. Credit also will be given to the members of the association's fake auction committee, M. D. Rosenberg, chairman; E. C. Graham, Isaac Gans, S. W. Straus, George W. Spier, and Charles A. Goldsmith.
Representative Ben Johnson, of Kentucky, waged a fight for the bill in the House and in the Senate Senator Pomerene, of Ohio, cleared the way for the measure on the Senate calendar, and Senator James, of Kentucky, put on the finishing touches necessary to put the bill through the Senate.
The Retail Merchants' Association is determined that business shall be conducted in Washington on an honorable and equitable basis. It has sought and secured legislation covering false advertising and is firm in its resolve to see that the spirit and the letter of laws that tend to keep merchandising clean shall be strictly adhered to.

The advertising vigilance committee of the Retail Merchants' Association is making a thorough survey in the matter of false advertising and expects to keep the office of District Attorney Laskey fully informed. The fake auction committee of the association is going to exercise the same functions with respect to that public parasite, the fake auction sale.
The Retail Merchants' Association is naturally very proud of its achievement—two bills in one session of Congress—and particularly since the legislation will bring the greatest good to the greatest number of people of the District. The District is to be congratulated upon having a Retail Merchants' Association.

Poor Crops and Prosperity.
Twice since the war clouds burst over Europe the people of this nation have been favored by good crops. But all reports indicate that the third crop will be a disappointment. These reports apparently are not having the damaging effect on business that might be expected under normal conditions. In fact the industries of the nation are not even casting a sidelong glance at the crop reports. The industrial plants are running full blast and every month seems to bring more prosperity than the preceding month.
The very fact that the last two crops have been heavy alone is almost sufficient cause for expecting a light crop this year. The nation, however, does not confront what is called a crop failure. The crop is light enough to cause an increase in prices to the consumer and forms one of the many reasons for the apparently endless demands for higher wages.
It is estimated that drought has cut down the corn crop to approximately 2,500,000,000 bushels and that the total yield of wheat will not exceed the needs of this country. It is predicted that the cotton crop will not exceed 13,000,000 bales, the crop having been damaged by the drought west of the Mississippi which followed the Eastern floods.
Whatever pessimism might have been created by the poor crop outlook has been almost entirely dissipated by the continuance of war orders. The entrance of Roumania into the war with the probability that Greece will unshrink her sword daily growing stronger have created predictions that even more renewals of orders will be given. The shadow of a nation-wide railroad strike having passed, the hesitation that gripped business has been supplanted by a new confidence and experts declare that the crest of the wave of prosperity yet is to be attained. Foreign debts are being reduced, products are finding a way into new markets, new industries are being created and capital is being accumulated.
The Republicans insist that the end of the war will bring hard times if the Democrats still are in control, but most of the people seem to be too busy making money to listen to the warning.
Nobody is able to understand much about the new shipping bill. The one thing, however, which stands out, and this is sufficient reason for its passage by a Democratic Congress, is that it creates a large number of new Federal jobs, all to be filled outside of the Civil Service list.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

There is no power in Congress to force "involuntary arbitration," as the labor unions describe forcible arbitration. But some way must be found to settle disputes between labor and capital without stopping the industries upon the continuance of which the life of the people depends. There can be no organization within the nation that is greater than the nation itself.—Omaha World-Herald.

Japan has planned and is preparing to execute her policy of trade development. It will not be hazy in conception nor lax in execution. It will be not idealistic or theoretic, haphazard or intermittent, but well reasoned and accurately applied, practical, persistent and productive. It will necessarily compete with our policy, and we can meet it only with a policy equally clear in outline and substantial in content, equally firm and fit. The Japanese government is not engaged in the service of humanity. Japan is for Japan. And that is one more reason why after the next fourth of March, America should be and will be for America.—New York Sun.

Scatter Your Flowers as You Go.
By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.
"Cheering by the Hour" was the novel heading of an advertisement I once read in a leading metropolitan daily. The advertiser desired employment to cheer the nervous and lonesome, to read to and amuse invalids, elderly people and children.
Now this is an occupation that demands no training—only the employment of tact and the exercise of heart and mind—and it offers unlimited opportunities for service. How many people may be made to forget their worries and fears by the professional or the amateur cheerer up!
Whatever our vocation, we can be in the cheering-up business. This may be a great side line; we can all carry it on. It costs little to cheer people by the way, to scatter our flowers of joy and gladness and helpfulness as we go along, and we should not fail to do this; for we never again shall go over exactly the same road. It costs but little effort to say a kind word, to give a kindly greeting to the newsboy, the elevator boy, the scrubwoman, or the janitor, and it is worth everything. We are all the time coming in contact with people who would be cheered by a smile or pleasant word.
A newsboy in New York told me recently that he has one woman customer who makes his whole day seem brighter, pleasanter and his work easier because of her cheerful smile and kind greeting as she buys her morning paper on her way to business.
People who radiate sunshine have a faculty of turning the common wear of life into the most delicious wine. Their cheerful salutation and their coming into a home are like the coming of the morning after a long, dark night. Their smile acts on a sad heart like magic. It dispels the fogs of gloom and despair as the sun dispels the mists and the miasma which hang over a stagnant swamp. These sunshine characters are public benefactors. They are the unpaid boards of health who look after the public welfare.
Nobody but himself may be helped by the money millionaire; but everybody is enriched who knows or comes in contact with the millionaire of good cheer, and the more he gives of his wealth the more it multiplies. It is like the seed put into the soil—the more one sows the greater the harvest.
To be able to laugh away trouble is greater fortune than to possess the mines of King Solomon. It is a fortune, too, that is within the reach of all who have the courage and nobility of soul to keep their faces turned to the light.
Children should be brought up with the idea that life is a beautiful gift, and that they should always rejoice and be glad. They should be taught that they are the children of the King of Kings, that happiness and success are their birthright, and that there is nothing to be sad or gloomy about.

A sweet old lady was asked the secret of her perpetual cheerfulness.
"I think," she replied, "it is because we were taught as children to be cheerful always, especially at table. My father was a lawyer with a large criminal practice; his mind was harassed with difficult problems all day long, yet he always came to the table with a smile and a pleasant greeting for every one, and exerted himself to make the meal hour delightful. All his powers to charm were freely given to entertain his family. Three times a day we felt the genial influence and the effect was marvelous. If a child came to the table with cross looks, he or she was quietly sent away to find a good boy or girl, for only such were allowed to come within that loving circle. We were taught that all petty grievances and jealousies must be forgotten when mealtime came, and the habit of being cheerful three times a day, under all circumstances, had its effect on even the most sullen temper. Grateful as I am for all the training received in my childhood home, I look back upon the table influence as among the best of my life."
The Monroe doctrine scarcely applies any more to the stronger Latin-American nations. They are able to take care of themselves and to set up their own sphere of interest in the Southern Continent. Our relations with them are no longer on the same plane with our relations with the weaker powers of the West Indies and the Caribbean. The United States cannot afford to regard its role as guardian of the interests and destiny of these latter nations, for their backward conditions, hampering the progress of the world, would become the gravest political and economic menace were they to be recognized as equal sovereigns in a Pan-American league, in which they could always easily outvote the United States. From our point of view the maintenance of their sovereignty is conditioned on their ability to maintain orderly government, to protect alien residents and to avoid involving themselves and us in friction with Europe growing out of lawlessness and bad faith.—New York Tribune.

We make a great fetish of the law of supply and demand, but if we are to live under that law we have first to see that the law works naturally and without manipulation, and that when its natural operation is obstructed by abnormal conditions, those abnormal conditions shall not be taken advantage of by speculators to the detriment of the people. Congress and the States may well consider, not any interference with the law of supply and demand, but regulations preventing obstruction of its natural operation and speculation based upon such obstruction. Exorbitant and speculative prices for food and medicine never come through the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, but are the result of manipulation, and the interference with it. The people ought to be able to protect themselves from such abnormalities.—St. Louis Star.

American industrial interests and American labor are reasonably certain to have the full measure of protection to which they are legitimately entitled, no matter what political party may be in power when the war ends and there is occasion to readjust the tariff schedules or other matters to meet new conditions. In the meantime no human power can accomplish through legislation, through the ballot or through a change in the administration of the government the things that lie beyond us. The United States has learned a lesson of preparedness, industrial as well as military, that has sunk deep into the public mind, and preparedness has become the watchword all along the line in every field of endeavor.—San Antonio Express.

Japan has planned and is preparing to execute her policy of trade development. It will not be hazy in conception nor lax in execution. It will be not idealistic or theoretic, haphazard or intermittent, but well reasoned and accurately applied, practical, persistent and productive. It will necessarily compete with our policy, and we can meet it only with a policy equally clear in outline and substantial in content, equally firm and fit. The Japanese government is not engaged in the service of humanity. Japan is for Japan. And that is one more reason why after the next fourth of March, America should be and will be for America.—New York Sun.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS
Best Service Column in City.

Lieut. Col. William C. Davis, of the Coast Artillery Corps, has completed an interesting report on the conclusions derived from experimental firing in which the Twentieth and Twenty-second companies at Battery Worth and the One Hundred and Sixty-third Company at Battery Payson participated during recent practice in the coast defenses of Pensacola.
"The necessity of an aviation section to be attached to every important coast defense, in order to secure early information of the enemy's ships and possible attempts at landing, is made doubly imperative," he says. "The practicability of the airplane can be demonstrated by anyone who witnessed the work of Lieut. R. C. Sausley, U. S. N."
The detonation of a 12-inch torpedo shell would probably result fatally to all personnel within 100 feet of the point of impact from shock alone, probably about this radius casualties would be about as many as would result from shell fragments, and with personnel sheltered by trenches, there would be few.
"Against material fire the ship appears to exert little destructive effect unless the point of impact is within ten or twelve feet thereof; in such cases all ordinary overhead cover and splinter-proof protection would probably be demolished. Therefore, decision was made to hold against field works would require (1) a large allowance of ammunition; (2) effective system for observation of fire—a condition in a thick country only obtainable by use of aircraft. Under these two conditions the ship can be of great effectiveness of this weapon on a land target, but the number of rounds to be fired to accomplish definite results will be much greater than most of us have hitherto thought necessary."

The Bureau of Navigation probably will have a difficult time in recruiting up to the new maximum strength of 74,700. This means an increase during the regular fiscal year of approximately 27,000 men. This takes into consideration the regular increase of 23,200, the enlistments of the Flying Corps, amounting to 360 men, and the Hospital Corps, which is on a basis of 34 per cent of the strength of the Navy and Marine Corps.
Forty stations have been, or will be, opened. Additional facilities for recruiting are afforded by the increase of the appropriation for the purpose to about \$85,000. A new feature is the authority to employ postmasters as recruiting officers at the rate of \$5 for every recruit obtained, a similar arrangement having been made, by authority of law, for the benefit of the Army and Marine Corps.
While the enlisted strength of the navy is now about 1,200 above the maximum of last year, it is expected that it will be difficult to obtain the additional recruits in a year, two months of which have passed. There is a big demand for labor throughout the country, and higher wages are being paid than prevailed last year. With the increase in the enlisted force of the army, navy, and Marine Corps, it is expected the navy will have its share of trouble in recruiting up to full strength.

The Bureau of Navigation, however, is working hard at the task, and already four new districts, with the usual squadrons, have been established, headquarters being at Burlington, Vt.; Nashville, Tenn.; Peoria, Ill.; and Parkersburg, W. Va.

More than 200 army officers have signified their desire to be transferred from one arm of the service to another, in accordance with a clause in the national defense act of June 2. Most of the 200 transfers desired are from coast artillery, infantry and cavalry to the field artillery. This was expected in view of the prospects of advancement in that arm.

ARMY ORDERS

The name of Maj. James G. Harbord is placed on the list of officers detached from their present commands, and the name of Maj. Elmer Lindley, captain, is removed from the list of officers in the Quartermaster Corps.
Maj. Elmer Lindley is detailed to fill a vacancy in the Quartermaster Corps.
First Lieut. William E. Mould is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the West Texas Military Academy, San Antonio, Tex.
The promotion of the following named officers of the infantry arm is announced: To be colonel—Lieut. Col. James M. Armes, Lieut. Col. William H. Johnston and Lieut. Col. Benjamin W. Atkinson. To be lieutenant colonel—Maj. Charles B. Martin, Maj. William Wood, Maj. Thomas H. Hume, Maj. Herman Hall, Maj. Mark D. Cronin and Maj. Charles S. Farnsworth. To be major—Capt. Hamilton A. Smith, Capt. Hunter Nelson, Capt. Walter E. Sattle, Capt. Fred E. Bamford, Capt. Fred L. Knutson, Capt. Charles W. Castle, Capt. Paul R. Malone, Capt. S. J. Bayard Schindler, Capt. John F. Preston, Capt. Frederick G. Larson, Capt. Amos R. Martin, Capt. Charles F. Crain, Capt. Frank S. O'Brien, Capt. Ora E. Hunt. To be captain—First Lieut. Robert J. Buford, First Lieut. John A. Bosman, First Lieut. Sheldon W. Anding, First Lieut. William G. Murellson, First Lieut. Kevin H. Wagner, First Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, First Lieut. Otis R. Cole, First Lieut. Sherie O. Leasure, First Lieut. Charles P. Her, First Lieut. Paul H. Turner, First Lieut. Edwin O. Saunders, First Lieut. Walter Krueger, First Lieut. Asa L. Singleton, First Lieut. Arthur L. Bump and First Lieut. Willis R. Mills. To be lieutenant—Second Lieut. William G. Langwell, Second Lieut. James A. Sarrett, Second Lieut. Frank M. Kennedy, Second Lieut. John T. Tarr, Second Lieut. Albert S. J. Tucker, Second Lieut. Marion O. French, Second Lieut. George W. C. Whiting, Second Lieut. Charles W. Elliott, Second Lieut. David D. Bivert, Second Lieut. George R. Krier, Second Lieut. James A. Merritt, Second Lieut. Oliver S. Wood, Second Lieut. Allen M. Burdett, Second Lieut. Herbert C. Pooks and Second Lieut. John C. Walker, Jr.

NAVY ORDERS

Second Lieut. John H. Woodberry is detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Stephen H. MacGregor is detailed as first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department.
The following named officers are detailed as first lieutenants in the Ordnance Department: Second Lieut. John C. Bower, Second Lieut. Hubert G. Stanton, Second Lieut. William Wood, Second Lieut. Charles J. Brown and Second Lieut. Oscar J. Gatchell.
Capt. William R. Harrison will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.
Col. John H. Beacom will proceed to California, Cal.
The following named officers of the Ordnance Department are detailed as captains in the Ordnance Department: First Lieut. Julian S. Hatcher, First Lieut. Roland W. Pinger, First Lieut. Gladwin M. Barnes, First Lieut. Earl J. W. Ragdale, First Lieut. Charles A. Walker, Jr., First Lieut. Pollett Bradley and First Lieut. Robert S. Oberly.
Second Lieut. Frederick Gilbreath will proceed to San Juan, I. P.
Lieut. Col. Jay E. Hoffer will proceed to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, Fort Hancock, N. J.
Capt. John A. Lockwood will proceed to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., relieving Capt. Alfred Bond, who will report to the commanding officer, Fort Benjamin Harrison, for assignment to duty as assistant to the quartermaster.
Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Capt. John A. Lockwood.
Maj. Lytle Brown will proceed to Nashville, Tenn.
First Lieut. Sherie W. Plafegard will proceed, via Washington, D. C., to Gloucester, Mass., on duty to Dr. Laurence Halsey retired.
First Lieut. John N. Reynolds will proceed to the Walter Reed General Hospital, D. C.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Maine arrived at Gravesend Bay, September 5, North Carolina arrived at Hampton, September 6, West Virginia arrived at Bremerton, September 6, Girard College, Philadelphia, recently observed the 166th anniversary of the birth of Stephen Girard, its founder.

AFTER-DINNER POLITICS
One Trying Inauguration Day.

By Dr. E. J. EDWARDS.
On March 4, 1873, Ulysses S. Grant for a second time took the oath of office as President. His experience upon that day was such as to lead him to say that he believed that it would be expedient, if it could legally be done, to change inauguration day from March 4 to April 20. It was a day of a violent icy storm, blizzard-like in its characteristics. Some were in danger of serious illness. Years later, Col. Fred D. Grant told me that he often heard his father speak of the suffering occasioned by the storm of the 4th of March, 1873, saying that he wondered whether it would not be wiser in case of storm to abandon the outdoor ceremonies and, instead, have the inauguration in the Senate chamber or in the House of Representatives. Better yet would be legislation, if it could be secured, that the inauguration day would be postponed until late April, usually a balmy season in Washington.
Many years later, a storm of like severity prevailed in Washington on the day of the inauguration of William H. Taft, as President. It was felt that it would be cruel to compel the militia and others who were brave enough to stand in front of the East Wing of the Capitol to endure the miseries of that storm. Therefore, decision was made to hold the inauguration ceremonies in the Senate Chamber. It was then said that this was the first time that a President of the United States had been inaugurated indoors.
President Taft, however, was informed that his inauguration did not make a new precedent. Up to the time of the inauguration of President Andrew Jackson there had been several indoor inaugurations. Not from the time of the inauguration of Jackson until that of William H. Taft did the ceremony take place, excepting upon the east portico of the Capitol.
In Washington, there was in 1841, a belief that exposure to very inclement weather by William Henry Harrison would sow the seeds of the disease from which he died, a few weeks later. It was a bitterly cold and inclement day. President Harrison had prepared the longest inaugural address ever written or delivered. Fully an hour was needed for the reading of it, and he stood exposed all that time to the cold blast and to the rain. Had he heeded the suggestion of some of his friends and accepted their proposition that he be inaugurated indoors, the probabilities are that his health would have been unimpaired.
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